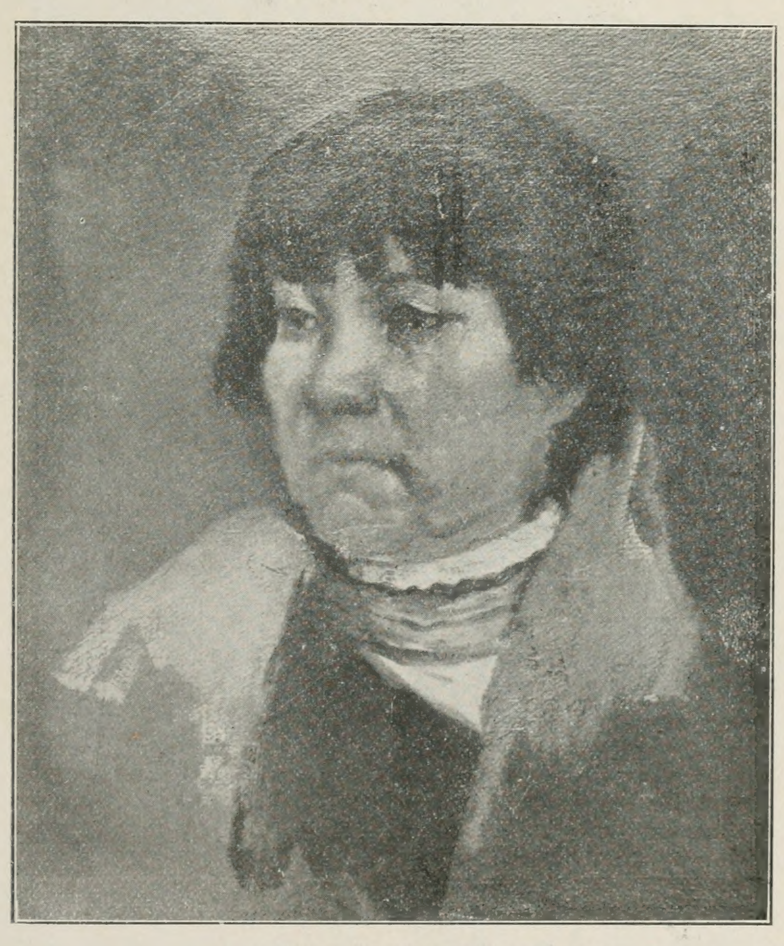
El Palacio

Vol. XIV. JANUARY 1, 1923. No. 1.



A TESUQUE WOMAN
From Painting by Julius Rolshoven

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THE PUEBLO ARTIST

From Painting by Gerald Cassidy

THE VALLEY OF TEOTIHUACAN

MANUEL GAMIO, the famous director of the Department of Anthropology of the Republic of Mexico, is the author and compiler of a monograph on the Population of the Valley of Teotihuacan, which is monumental for its scope and thoroughness. It has come from the National Press in Mexico City only recently and among the first copies was one sent the Director of the Museum of New Mexico.

The work is an anthropological survey of the historic valley, pre-colonial, colonial and contemporaneous—and two years were devoted to the work, which is but a beginning toward a complete survey of the entire republic. As stated by Dr. Gamio in his introduction:

"The achievement of an ideal social, economic, political and physical life has been a persistent aim on the part of all peoples. It is the duty of governments and of individuals to find efficient means to attain these ends. It is therefore necessary that they be thoroughly familiar with the means that would further their achievement as well as all obstacles against them. This knowledge can not be obtained without studying both the people and their environment. It is only by considering the influence of the environment upon the human being and his influence upon the environment, that we may secure the best results. When governments proceed in any other way they meet with disaster, for it is impossible indefinitely to rule a people whose nature and conditions of life we ignore." The volume is one of a hundred large quarto pages and is illustrated with 66 pages of half tone plates. A geographical synthesis and description serve as an introduction to the customs and culture of the people. The Department of Anthropology took its own census as it found the census reports of the government were deficient and inaccurate. Archaeological research has disclosed that the valley in pre-colonial days supported from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants, while today the crops are hardly sufficient to supply the 8,330 inhabitants that the census disclosed. Even today, however, the population is 79 to the square kilometer and the tillable land is but a little more than one hectare per capita. Child welfare work is one of the great needs of the valley for the infant mortality is almost 80 per cent.

The population consists of 5657 Indians, 2137 Mestizoes and 536 Whites. Says the author: "It is therefore clear beyond doubt that as the number of the Mestizo race grows, the higher the proportion of modern culture will become. This, on the other hand, does not mean to infer that the Indian himself is not fully capable of attaining a higher cultural level or that he is condemned to annihilation if the Mestizo fails to increase numerically, for the Indian possesses as much intelligence as the Mestizo or the White Man; but the miserable economic condition with which he has to contend and which he is still fighting under, has forced him to strain all his efforts to the support of his organic well-being, leaving the improvement of his mind to better times. Even more advanced races all the world over would doubtless do the same thing, were they confronting an absolute lack of means of sustenance." Dr. Gamio argues for greater homogenity of population and desires to see the Indian absorbed by the Mestizo, in fact, he declares that it is "imperative to encourage at all cost the growth of the Mestizo class." Linguistically there are only 455 inhabitants who still speak Aztec in addition to Spanish which is the general tongue.

Interesting is the description and analysis of the primitive ceremonies still observed in Teotihuacan. In fact, one can readily see the analogies of the socalled dances on fiesta days in that part of Mexico with the "Matachina" and such miracle plays as "Los Pastores" as they may still be witnessed in Santa Fe. Says Dr. Gamio:

"The religious ideas of the aborigines were preserved but they were clothed in Catholic vestments. Besides Catholic ideals became slowly penetrated by Indian concepts and even amalgamated with them. The Indian dance or, as the chroniclers call them, 'areitos,' were gradually transformed into dances such as are used today in the towns in the valley. Those dances represented, and still represent Christian and Moorish characters, saints and demons, some dressed in Spanish fashion, others wearing the feather crowns and tufts of the archaic dances or areitos. The gods of war, of rain, of corn, etc., were preserved with all their fundamental attributes, but they were given the name and the clothes of various saints. The Christs were represented as covered with bleeding wounds, which, through association of ideas, reminded the Indians of their own bloody rites."

Under the heading of folklore, the author again deplores that the inhabitants cling to the ancient rites. He says: "In conclusion we are of the opinion that the extent and the intensity of folk lore in the life of a great majority of the population show most eloquently their cultural backwardness. The archaic life with its artifice, its illusions and superstitions, is curious, attractive and original, but from all view points it would be preferable if the inhabitants of the valley belonged to our contemporaneous civilization with its advanced modern ideals which, although deprived of fancy and the suggestive raiment of traditions, contributes in a more positive way to the material and intellectual welfare which is the goal of all humanity."

Dr. Gamio estimates the age of the oldest architectural remains in the valley at from 2500 to 3000 years, antedating the development of Maya architecture. He declares it to be his belief "that Teotihuacan is the primitive, the magnificent Tula which must have flourished five or ten centuries before the Christian era. This metropolis may possibly have decayed at the beginning of the Christian era or shortly afterwards." "The extension of the city must have been very great because vestiges of it have been discovered within an area of over six kilometers in length by three in width." The building material was generally adobe, volcanic tufa and other rocks, while "the interior structure is usually of adobe, or rubble work, the latter being made of stone and clay. The coating of these monuments on some of the principal buildings consists of big square slabs, plain or sculptured, and almost always painted in polychrome colors. On other edifices the coating is of rubble work but of a smoother quality than on the inside. This rubble work is covered by a kind of concrete, the surface of which is stuccoed, polished and generally painted in red ochre. Wood was profusely used for columns and interior structures."

"Pre-Spanish painting and sculpture, especially for conventional decorations, were sumptuous, characteristic and original. The aesthetic value of decoration of those times differs from that of today in the sense that the former not only endeavored to incarnate the beautiful for its beauty but that it was at the same time symbolical. The people of Teotihuacan cherished that kind of decoration because it was charming to the eye for the same reason that we of today admire it, but furthermore, to them it synthesized the deepest and most emotional problems of existence. Rain, for instance, on which they depended for the abundance of their crops and consequently the life of their people, was always symbolized by the image of Tlaloc, the god who ruled over the fall of rain and who is sculptured, or painted on walls, on stair-

ways, on pottery and on all kinds of objects. Sometimes the conventional design represents the whole figure while again only one or several parts are represented: the teeth, the eyes, etc. In both cases, the purely decorative value of the conventional design is remarkable and it produces a deep aesthetic emotion; but, we repeat, its originators associated with it such transcendvntal ideas that their emotions were far more complex and deeper."

Of ceramics, the monograph says: "The contemporaneous pottery of Teotihuacan is as a rule only the degenerated copy of that art in pre-Spanish times; but among similar rather poor products of the valley it is the most important industry in the artistic sense and it might again come into its own if manufacturers were taught how to commercialize their product and slightly remodel it to suit modern taste, a task which the Department of Anthropology has undertaken." Decadence in weaving and in costumes worn by the people, are commented on, and reference is made to the economic situation, which indicates that the problem of the people of Teotihuacan is very much the same as that of the Pueblo and the Navajo. However, the remedy suggested by Dr. Gamio is diametrically different from that of the friend of the Indians in New Mexico. He would give the Indian all the rights, privileges and responsibilities that would make him the equal of the European inhabitants of Mexico City, which is only 45 miles distant; would have the Indian adopt the white man's culture and ideas. Instead of isolating the Indian he would amalgamate him with the so called superior race. In conclusion he says: "Without fear of exaggeration we may state, that among the many beautiful spots in the valley of Mexico, the side valley of Teotihuacan is the most interesting on account of the profusion, originality and variety of its physical conditions and picturesque points, as well as for its historical associations and monuments. On account of its mild and healthy climatic conditions, its proximity to the Capital and the facility, speed, economy and comfort of the means of communication which connect the valley with the Capital of the Republic as well as with other important cities, it is sure to become a Mecca to students and pleasure seekers from all over the world.

"First of all the tourist will find the vestiges of the great ancient city in the central part of the valley. After having read in this book or in the 'Guide to the Archaeological City of Teotihuacan' about the wonderful history of the people of Teotihuacan, the visitor will be greatly impressed on examining personally the gigantic pyramids and wandering slowly through the majestic ruins bathed in golden sunlight under a deep blue sky. He will admire the wide plazas bordered by beautiful stairways and many temples with their harmonious and subtle ensemble of straight lines. He will stand amazed before the multicolored mythological monsters raising their undulating plumage and inspiring a shuddering awe with the fixed and penetrating look of their black eyes of shining obsidian. Mural frescoes of vivid coloring and surprising conventionalism will make him pause and turn back to look again. The spacious Museum with its innumerable objects which made life livable for that powerful and artistic race, will instruct and entertain him many an hour. There may be admired the elegant ornaments of jade or mother of pearl of the Teotihuacan virgins, the big polychrome shell which represents the triumphant trumpet of the invincible warrior and the little casserole still with coals and the bones of little birds which in the ritual ceremony the old priest used as he bathed his brown sacerdotal face in the warm blood of sacrifice.

"The lover of the sumptuous yet sad tradition of colonial times will be delighted with Acolman, the plateresque jewel where architects of little fame perhaps but great genius erected a building of such traditional beauty that even Toledo might be proud of its possession. Rose-

ate quarry seem to rise about him palpitating with life and beauty like the flesh of a perfect woman who forsakes paint and cosmetics like Acolman, which disdained the polychrome embellishment. There is the harmonious theory of fantastic hyppogrifs, and a fair and poetic Annunciation. There are fathers of the church in severe attitudes; tributes of food by local Indians, sculptured as the symbol of the substantial and rich conventual table, and slabs held by serene lions with the name of the king and viceroy on them, who had given his royal consent for the erection of this particular church or convent. Above the names, the lions and the towers of Castile and the bleeding heraldic arm of Acolman. This is the facade which clever chisels cut out in the stone with loving zeal.

"Within the church are the mural frescoes which could easily be taken, toute proportion gardee, for ingenious replicas of Michel Angelo. Then comes the convent with other frescoes still more beautiful and which show the great Italian influence in the construction of these buildings. The contemplation of Acolman takes us back into the XVI century, a suggestive thing to do in the XX century.

"There are ten other temples in the valley which, from different points of view are fully as interesting as Acolman, La Purificacion, San Francisco, Xometla, San Sebastian, etc. All lovers of colonial tradition will greatly admire these churches, not only for their fine architecture, but also for their paintings, sculptures, textiles, vestments of gold and silver cloth—for all this is found there—and anyone who is an earnest student of art will render full homage!

"The vulcanist and the alpinist may ascend the heights surrounding the valley, especially Cerro Gordo, an extinct volcano, which furnished a goodly part of the material for the building of ancient Teotihuacan. At the height of six hundred and twenty meters above the level of the pyramid of the Sun, alpine vegetation, inactive craters, unexplored archaeological mounds, the remains of one of the palaces of Alva Ixtlilxochitl, a renowned colonial historian and descendant of king Netzahualcoyotl; all this will be found on the summit of the famous Cerro Gordo.

"In the center of the valley, near the archaeological zone, lies the town of San Juan Teotihuacan which has many clear springs, one of them emanating under the parochial church. Ahehuetes thousands of years old grow in abundance around these springs and in their shade grow fantastic and curious plants and flowers. Maximilian, the Austrian archduke who, urged by the imperialistic eagerness of Napoleon III, came to die in Mexico, had a special predilection for the valley and especially for the town of San Juan Teotihuacan, which twenty years previous had attracted the curiosity of the Marchioness Calderon de la Barca. The beautiful bridge close to the town was constructed by order of the Emperor Maximilian and local tradition points out a twin ahuehuete as the favorite spot where Carlota loved to rest.

"A little away from the valley, near Otumba, stands the mountain called Cerro de los Ixtetes where many veins of obsidian are found which furnished the material for knives, arrow points and clubs to the ancient inhabitants of Teotihuacan. The geologist or anyone who wants to investigate the ancient industry of cut stones will here find a most interesting field of activities."

The author makes detailed recommendations for the betterment of the economic and cultural conditions of the people. He is decidedly anti-clerical in his views and biased to a certain extent by the political views that prevail at present in Mexico City, but aside from these prejudices the work is one of the most valuable reports that has been officially published by any government at any time.

PROGRAM OF INSTITUTE MEETING

24TH GENERAL MEETING

DECEMBER 27TH TO 29TH, YALE UNIVERSITY

Tuesday, December 26, 1922

Evening, 7.30. Meeting of the Research Commission of the Institute at Hotel Taft. Information as to room may be obtained at desk.

Wednesday, December 27, 1922

Morning, 9.00. Meeting of the executive committee of the Council of the Institute, Osborn Hall, room K-2.

11.00. Meeting of the Council of the Institute, Osborn Hall, room E-1.

12.30. Luncheon of the journal committee of the Institute, Hotel Taft.

Afternoon, 2.00. First meeting of the Institute for the reading of papers, Osborn Hall, room E-1:

1. The Dating and the Aesthetic Interest of the Metopes of the Athenian Treasury at Delphi; Walter Agard, Amherst College.

2. The Tradition of Antenor and its Historical Possibilities; Ida C. Thallon, Vassar College.

3. A Terra Cotta Replica of the Philandridas Head (Loeb Collection); Walter Woodburn Hyde, University of Pennsylvania.

4. Archaeology and Moving Pictures; B. L. Ullman, Iowa State University.

5. Heracles and Achelous on a Cylix in Boston; Stephen B. Luce.

6. A Sarcophagus from Corinth; Donald Young, Columbia University.

7. A Group of Pre-Carolingian Ivories: A. M. Friend, Princeton University

8. The Antiquities of Montenegro; H. R. Fairclough, Stanford University.

9. The Bronze Age of Hellas; J. P. Harland, University of North Carolina.

10. Venus Pompeiana and the New Pompeian Frescoes; Mary H. Swindler, Bryn Mawr College.

Evening, 8.00. Joint meeting of the Archaeological Institute and the American Philological Association. President Magoffin of the Institute will preside. Osborn Hall, room A-2. Welcome addres by President Angell of Yale University. Response by Edward Capps, Princeton University. Annual address by the President of the Philological Association, Francis G. Allinson, Brown University, on the subject, The Colonization of Greek Poetry.

9.30. Smoker at the Graduates Club.

9.30. Reception for women at the Faculty Club, 149 Elm St.

Thursday, December 28, 1922

Morning, 9.30. Joint meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Historical Association. Honorable Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, will preside. Osborn Hall, room E-1.

1. The Situation in the Near East from an Historical and Archaeological Point of View; William Hepburn Buckler, London and Baltimore, Assistant Director of the American Excavations at Sardis.

2. History and Chronology in Ancient Middle America; Sylvanus Griswold Morley, Associate in the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

EL PALACIO

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PAUL A. F. WALTER, Editor.

Published by the Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Research

A Semi-Monthly Review of the Arts and Sciences in the American Southwest.

Sent free to Members of the New Mexico Archaeological Society and the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 16, 1918.

3. The Three Flavian Caesars; Ralph Van Deman Magoffin, President of the Archaeological Institute of America.

12.30. Luncheon of the Research Commission of the Institute, Hotel Taft.

Afternoon, 1.00. Luncheon and meeting of the Advisory Council to the Committee on the School of Classical Studies of the American Academy in Rome.

2.00. Second meeting of the Institute for the reading of papers:

1. The New Romanesque Fresco from Catalonia in the Boston Museum; Walter S. Cook, Harvard University.
2. A Manuscript of the School of Cologne in the Morgan Library; Ernest T. DeWald, Rutgers College.
3. The Origin of the Type of the Romanesque Signs of the Zodiac; Mrs. Phila C. Nye, Princeton University.
4. The Bayeux Tapestry; Roger Sherman Loomis, New York.
5. Bari, Modena and St. Giles; A. Kingsley Porter, Harvard University.
6. Recent News from Athens; Gisela M. A. Richter, Metropolitan Museum.

4.00 to 5.00. Visit to the Babylonian Collection; Albert T. Clay, Yale University. The collections of early printed books in the Yale University library and the Jarvis collection of Italian pictures in the Art School, will be open for inspection; and there will be an exhibition of Professor Kennedy's new artistic photographs and of the photographs taken by Professor Kelsey and Mr. Swain on their recent expedition.

5.00 to 6.30. Tea at the Elizabethan Club, Yale University.

Evening, 8.00. Joint meeting of the Society for Biblical Literature, the Archaeological Institute of America and the Philological Association. Professor Allinson, of the Philological Association, will preside. Osborn Hall, room A-1:

1. How the Parthenon was Planned; William Bell Dinsmoor, Columbia University.
2. Recent Excavation in Palestine; William J. Hinke, Auburn Theological Seminary.
3. An Evangelary of Tours in the Pierpont Morgan Library; E. K. Rand, Harvard University.
4. The 1922 Results at Sardis; T. Leslie Shear, Princeton University.

After this session members are invited to visit the Stoddard collection of Greek vases, under the guidance of Professor Paul Baur, of Yale University.

Friday, December 29, 1922.

Morning, 9.00. Third meeting of the Archaeological Institute for the reading of papers. Osborn Hall, room E-1:

1. The Earliest Latin Civilization in the Light of Archaeological Evidence; W. R. Bryan, Columbia University.
2. Excavations of the Fogg Museum at Colophon; Hetty Goldman, New York.
3. The Holiness of the Dischi Sacri; Walton B. McDaniel, University of Pennsylvania.
4. The Deities of the Sacred Axe; Margaret C. Waites, Mt. Holyoke College.
5. The Vassar College Tapestries; Elizabeth Hamilton Haight, Vassar College.
6. A Madonna by Antonio Rossel-

lino; Allan Marquand, Princeton University.

7. A Manuscript of the School of St. Gall; W. F. Stohlman, Princton University.

8. The Two Storied Tomb in Christian Iconography (by title); E. Baldwin Smith, Princeton University.

9. Palmyrene Reliefs: Chronology and Style; Harald Ingolt, Princeton University.

10. The Chronology of the Asiatic Sacrophagi; C. R. Morey, Princeton University;

11. New Photographs of Greek Sculptures in Munich; Clarence Kennedy, Smith College.

12. Vitruvius' Discussion of Building Materials (read by title); George M. Whicher, Hunter College.

Afternoon, 2.00. Joint session of the Archaeoloigcal Institute of America, The American Historical Association and The American Philological Association, on Papyri. President Haskins, of the Historical Association, will preside. Lampson Lyceum:

1. The Wisconsin Papyri; A. G. Laird, University of Wisconsin.

2. The Evaluation of the Greek Papyri as Historical Papyri; W. L. Westermann, Cornell University.

3. A Papyrus Fragment of Dioscorides in the Michigan Collection; Campbell Bonner, University of Michigan.

4. The Record Office of Tebtunis and Kerkesouchon Oros; A. E. R. Boak, University of Michigan.

5. The Libelli of the Decian Persecution Reexamined; John R. Knipfing, Ohio State University.

6. A Recent Addition to the Princeton Collection and Notes on a Dialysis of the Fifth Century A, D.; H. B. Dewing, University of Texas.

Evening, 8.00. Woolsey Hall, Address by Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, to which all the Societies are invited. Following the address a reception will be given in Memorial Hall to all the societies.

IN THE FIELD

Shalako Dance at Zuni.

The annual fiesta of the Zuni Indians, chiefly celebrated by the Shalako dance, is the biggest celebration in the entire year for the Indians of that pueblo, and is the occasion for many months of preparation and much feasting.

The Shakalo gods are giant effigies some nine feet high and visit the village once a year to bless with their presence the new or remodeled homes of the Zunis. There are six Shalakos and usually there are six homes blessed, but this year there were but five, two of the Shalakos being entertained at one house.

The Shalakos are the giant couriers of the rainmakers and their make up, from the tip of the eagle feathers on the mask to the weaving of their skirt, is fraught with significance in the religion of the Zunis, which is now, as always, pagan and ceremonial in every respect.

The dance starts at midnight and continues all through the night until about noon the next day when the entire tribe lines up to witness the interesting and very involved ceremony of the departure of the Shalakos and to sprinkle sacred prayer meal on the effigies as they leave for their lodge room in the hills southwest of Zuni.

The dance, after it once starts, takes more eyes than a many ringed circus, for it goes on in all the new houses at the same time. In addition to the Shalako houses there was a dance this year by the Sayatashes, another by the Koyemshis or mud heads and one by the Salimobiyas or Warriors of the Nadir.

Thus the spectators must go from one dance to the other, located in the night by the bright gasoline lamps shining forth into the night or by the sound of tomtom and weird song of the Indian choir.

Owing to the very wet condition of the roads the attendance by Americans was very light. Navajoes who usually

attend 500 to 1000 strong were also kept away by snow and boggy trails.

Most of the Americans present were from Gallup, though others reached Zuni from the east through San Rafael and Ramah and others from the west from St. Johns, Arizona.

Among the Americans present were noted the following from Santa Fe: Witter Bynner, the poet, and his secretary, Spud Johnson; the English writer, Stephen Graham, and his friend, Wilford Ewart; Elizabeth Shipley, Mrs. Robinson and her son, from Sunmount; Mr. Stetson, secretary to Herbert Hoover; Mrs. Waggoner and son, who were driven through from Santa Fe by car; Mary Garden and Mrs. Pfaffle of Alcalde. From Albuquerque, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dietz, Miss Hickey of the Koshare Tours and in her party Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Gekler; Mrs. T. E. Whitmer; Mrs. Margaret Medler and her party, Mrs. Florence P. Johnston, Mrs. Frank Hubbell and daughter, Anita; Miss Chamberlain. From Ramah, Misses Katherine and Betty Vogt, Tom Scruggs and E. Z. Vogt, and Leo Leaden and his party from Gallup.

Most of the Albuquerque people returned via Ramah and Inscription Rock, spending the night at the Valley View inn near Ramah.—Albuquerque Morning Journal.

Maya Linguistic Research.

Restoration of an almost forgotten language with the aid of an uneducated, nearly illiterate, self taught, full blooded Indian from the highlands of Guatemala, is being undertaken by Dr. William Gates of Charlottesville, Va., and San Diego, Cal. The Indian is Quiche, and his language, which heretofore never had been thoroughly studied, bears the same name. The race and tongue are offshoots of the ancient Mayas, whose high civilization, the most advanced of any American people, flourished before the Spanish arrived in South and Central America.

The Mayas built marvelous cities, palaces and temples, the ruins of which dot Yucatan and Guatemala. Their descendants are the Indians and peon class which inhabit that region today.

In his experiments the scientist has been recording on a smoked paper cylinder the vibrations of a stylus actuated by the Indian's words spoken into a mouthpiece. These records are preserved for study of the intricate variations of pronunciation and already, working with manuscripts written in the Indian tongues by the earliest Spanish missionaries, Dr. Gates has found a remarkable preservation of the ancient speech. The instrument he used is known as the "Kymagraph" or wave writer, and was invented by an eminent French ethnologist for language study. Dr. Gates was aided by John P. Harrington, ethnologist of the Smithsonian Institution, formerly on the staff ot the School of American Research, who has studied practically all the North American Indian languages.—Associated Press.

Both Gates and Harrington are well remembered in Santa Fe. The School of American Research used a kymagraph about twenty years ago, Mr. Harrington finding it useful in his linguistic studies among the Pueblo and Mojave Indians.

Pacific Explorations.

Robert T. Aitken and John F. G. Stokes of the Bishop Museum, are back in Honolulu after giving two years to anthropological studies on the islands of Rapa, Burutu, Ravaivai and Tubuai of the Austral group. Mr. Stokes on his return trip also visited several islands of the Tuamtu group.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

Money for Institutions.

Under the will of the late Sir William Dunn, a further sum of $200,000 has accrued to the School of Biochemistry of the University of Cambridge, making a

total gift for the purpose of the school of almost a million dollars. Dickinson College and Pennington Seminary have succeeded in raising $1,600,000 for buildings, betterment, liquidation and endowment. Ground has been broken for the new $50,000 bacteriological and chemical laboratory of the University of Chicago.

Regent Buys Evezard Collection.

John B. Henderson, a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, has purchased for the Division of Mollusks of the Smithsonian the General Evezard collection of mollusks, comprising about ten thousand specimens.

Gifts for New Buildings.

A bequest of $100,000 is included in the will of Oliver Crosby of St. Paul, Minnesota, for the erection of a building for the department of mechanical engineering at the University of Maine. Joab Mulvane, a retired banker ot Topeka, Kansas, has given $100,000 for the erection of Mulvane Science Hall at Baker University. The Surgical Pavilion of the University of Pennsylvania, erected at a cost of $1,000,000, was dedicated on December 14. The State of Pennsylvania had appropriated $300,000, while the remainder of the sum needed came ftom private sources.

For the Art Institute.

The December Bulletin of the Chicago Art Institute announces that the Wirt D. Walker fund of $615,000 has been added to the regular endowment fund of the Institute and will be used for a gallery of paintings. Mr. Walker has been elected a benefactor of the Institute as has Evaline M. Kimball, who has given a collection of 22 paintings of the French, English and Dutch schools to the Institute. These paintings have been permanently installed in one of the galleries.

Gifts to Boston Museums.

The Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin announces the gift of the invaluable Henry H. and Zoe Oliver Sherman collection of paintings which includes canvases by Italian masters of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, paintings of the Flemish, Dutch and Spanish schools and examples of living American artists distinguished among their contemporaries. The Worcester Art Museum and the Fogg Museum of Art also announce valuahle gifts of art by Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Sherman. In this connection The Bulletin says: "It is true of this Museum as of most museums, that in general people go first to the painting galleries, that they find there what most interests them, and that many visit other galleries hastily, if at all. In a word, to most visitors the museum means primarily its galleries of paintings."

Bequest to Boston Museum.

Miss Harriet Smith Tolman, who during her life time presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts an art library, in her will recently probated, bequeathed $20,000 and additions to the library and galleries.

MUSEUM EVENTS

Another Fine Gift by Dr. Springer.

Hon. Frank Springer, whose munificence made possible the creation of the Museum of New Mexico and the erection of the Art Museum, has added to his many fine gifts, that of the Heister archaeological collection which is especially rich in pottery and artifacts from the Rio Puerco region in western New Mexico and which represent the life time collections of Mr. Heister, of Socorro county, New Mexico, who had interested himself deeply in the archaeology of the Southwest.

At Nationai Capital.

Dr. Edgar L. Hewett was in the National Capital during the Christmas holidays and thence went to New Haven to

attend the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of Amerioa. Hon. Frank Springer returned to Washington, D. C., for the holidays. Col. Ralph E. Twitchell, also a member of the board of regents of the Museum and a member of the managing committee of the School of American Research, was in Washington for several weeks on important Indian legislation.

Water Color Exhibit.

During the month of December a water color exhibit by Willard Nash and Fred Manhcff, filling the walls of an alcove in the Tewa gallery of the Museum, proved interesting. Local landscape furnished the theme in most instances, but two portraits by Nash were of exceptional quality. Both young men are decidedly original in their treatment of composition, line and color. Mr. Nash strives for the most direct method of expression and is unafraid to depart from the academic even at the sacrifice of popular acclaim. Mr. Manhcff is not quite as daring but he, too, would be classed among the modernists.

Inaugural Exhibit.

The paintings in the Art Museum were regrouped, quite a number of new canvases being hung, for the Inauguration of Governor James F. Hinkle on New Year's Day. The inaugural reception is to take place in the galleries on New Year's Day, in accordance with the custom established at the preceding inaugurals.

Los Pastores.

Los Pastores, the Spanish version of the old Shepherd play, was given at the Museum during the Christmastide by native players.

IT IS WRITTEN

Life of Hernando Cortez.

A well known publisher of Boston has accepted for publication the manuscript of the "Life of Hernando Cortez, the Conqueror of Mexico," to which Historian Benjamin M. Read, of Santa Fe, has given the past few years. Mr. Read has had access to sources hitherto not used by writers on the Mexican conquest.

Ethnos.

"Life in Mexico during the Reign of Moctezuma II" is an illustrated article in the opening number of volume II of "Ethnos," published by Director Gamio of Mexico City. It is followed by a survey of the anthropological groups of native Mexico by Paul S. Pauer. Henry Diaz Lozano describes and pictures the finding of fossils of the early Quartenary days in the Valley of Mexico. The ceramics of Teotihuacan are briefly described and illustrated. There are also a reproduction and description of the seal of Hernando Cortez, a review by Franz Blom of the manuscripts in the "Mexican" language in the National Library of Mexico; and a preliminary mention of the explorations of Mount Cuicuilco by Dr. Byron Cummings of the University of Arizona during the past summer, and of which he spoke so interestingly at the meeting of the Southwestern Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in Santa Fe this fall.

PERSONAL MENTION

Stricken by Death.

Brewster, the youngest child of Assistant Director and Mrs. Lansing Bloom, succumbed to an attack of diphtheria, death coming suddenly from heart failure. The boy had been a general favorite around the Museum. The heartfelt sympathy of the members of the staff go out to Mr. and Mrs. Bloom in their bereavement. At this writing Mrs. Bloom and daughter, Carol, are recovering from an attack of diphtheria with which they were stricken after Brewster's death.